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1. While in West Berlin all political circles, since the alarm of early summer faded away, are convinced that the fronts are frozen, and that no change is in sight, leading Communists think that a peaceful unification of Germany has become unfeasible, and that there is an increasing danger of clash with the West. The unification campaign has to go on, and the present second phase will be followed by a third and fourth one, but this is propaganda designed for consumption in West Germany, to reach the discontented elements: the youth, the pacifists, and the nationalists. Neither Adenauer nor his possible Social Democratic Party (SPD) successors will have the courage to break the deadlock, but the more remilitarization becomes the official policy and is implemented, the more the resistance, especially that of the Social Democratic rank and file, will increase. This is viewed as meaning that American provocations will increase too, and this will bring about a constant danger situation, which makes utmost vigilance and preparedness imperative. Therefore, East Germany needs its national army, and the party is giving priority to this task.
2. There is still some pacifist resistance among many workers in East Berlin, Halle, and Leipzig. But the young people are eagerly volunteering to enter the army, so that many of the applicants have had to be put on the waiting list. There is no hope among Communists of coming to an understanding with the USA. Co-existence of the two camps becomes more and more difficult because of the growing power of the Communist countries. East Germany has become a border state, at the periphery of the Communist world, which has to face a constant state of emergency in the coming years, making it necessary to take military initiatives early, and in good

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alignment with other Communist forces of Europe, and in a moment of such confusion and unrest, so that the plans of the American interventionists cannot be carried out. The situation in Italy, and especially in France, will become increasingly unstable, and this will be to the advantage of the East German Communist Republic, because only Ulbricht, under the auspices of the Kremlin, can offer the French a guarantee against the renaissance of a German Nazi-dominated Europe. Communists believe it will be possible to combine a limited East German rearmament with a popular-front policy in Paris.

3. Within the party, the constant purge of unreliable elements is continuing. Gerhart Eisler is a dead man, who sits in the Information Ministry under strict control, not even having the right to appoint his own stenographers. But that is the case for all other nineteen-forty-fivers. Jakob Walcher, a member of the German Communist Party (KPD) Central Committee in the early twenties, who returned to Berlin after a six-year sojourn in the United States as an anti-fascist refugee, has been expelled from the party, and in consequence forced to leave his apartment on his 65th birthday, an incident which signals the continuing strict measures against Western Communists. Georg Dertinger is under constant supervision, and is suspected of wanting to flee to the West Zone, while Otto Grotewohl is also regarded as not completely reliable. The Communist cadres consider this purge as inevitable, because too great concessions to the bourgeois parties in East Germany were made originally, and it is now high time to put a stop to exaggerated tolerance towards non-Socialist elements.
4. In 1946, half of the deputies in the Landtage still belonged to the Liberal and Christian Democrats (LDP and CDU) and various non-party peasant organizations. The administration was, until recently, still composed of too many of the old civil servants. Thus, in Communist parlance, East Germany was a Socialist country with a bourgeois administration. Meanwhile, a new Socialist civil service has been trained in the Walter Ulbricht Academy in Forst Zinna, and many new people will take the places of the purged, a process facilitated by the administrative re-organization of the states (Länder) into districts (Bezirke) of which Berlin will become the fifteenth.
5. Therefore, from the Communist vantage point, the régime is considered as quite tolerable. There are no mass arrests going on as in the early years of the occupation; concentration camps exist, but they represent only a modern form of the forced labor usual for criminals in German jails. There is much satisfaction with the improvement in living standards, the greater range of goods offered, and the somewhat easier work tempo. A great number of special privileges are given to the working intellectuals, to labor heroes and master peasants, and the prizes or orders these persons get are accompanied by material, cultural, and educational privileges. The great number of vacation homes for these élite and their children were mentioned most approvingly, and the division of the population into followers of the régime, enjoying these privileges, and the others, the loafers and idlers, has been very well adapted to German mentality. A point of pride is the new housing projects in East Berlin, especially the Stalinallee. All new apartments will be reserved for the élite, and this is an attractive form of social pressure.
6. Summing up, the smug self-satisfaction of Communists in contrast to former years, is quite surprising to observers. These Communists take the present situation as satisfactorily settled, and look forward to a later unification with West Germany by force, a process which will, to their insincere regret, bring about the forceful elimination of a great deal of the SPD, which has unfortunately let itself be dragged into a deadly hostility to the Communists and the Soviet Union, and will have to pay a high price for this unreasonable attitude. The Germans will be supported by their Communist allies in East Europe, and Germans and Poles will fight side by side against the Neo-Nazis.

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